

With counsel for proponents. He amended his statement as to noxious odors, withdrawing the word noxious. He further qualified his statement by saying that all odors were not necessarily offensive, but he evaded questions designed to make him specify further. He declined to specify whether these odors would be noticeable outside an abattoir of modern construction. He stated that he had visited the modern abattoirs in New York and Philadelphia, but when asked whether objectionable odors emanated therefrom he would not specify, stating that abattoirs were so segregated that he could not say whether the odor, or odors, emanated from one or another. He did state, however, that concrete construction was no guarantee against odors. When asked whether an odorless abattoir could be constructed, witness declined to answer categorically, simply saying that he did not know of one.

The witness was pressed to state from what portion of an abattoir the odors emanated, and replied that they came from decaying animal matter. Asked if the government inspection laws would permit decaying animal matter to be in the witness replied that it had not, since July 1st, Mr. Parks admitted the offal and all the odorous portions of the raw product were segregated, but, after considerable fencing, he evaded a direct answer to the question. Although much of the force of the direct testimony of the witness was destroyed by the cross-examination, but, for all that, he made a strong witness for the opponents.

Others Speak. When Mr. Parks had concluded, Mr. W. R. Meredith introduced Mr. Frank W. Christian, who presented a series of resolutions, adopted at a meeting of Main Street business men and property owners. Mr. Christian spoke briefly as a citizen, not as a lawyer, in presenting his own views. He then gave place to Mr. Edward G. Leigh, Jr., president of the Chamber of Commerce, who read with great earnestness a carefully prepared argument against the location of the abattoir, quoting well known sanitary authorities as to abattoirs in general. He impressed the fact that seventy-two abattoirs had been suppressed, because they were nuisances, and argued that it was practically impossible to build and operate an abattoir profitably unless it were so constructed as to permit odors to emanate therefrom. Mr. Leigh earnestly and forcefully urged the committee not to report the ordinance.

Dr. Stuart McGuire was next introduced, and stated that he would speak briefly. He discredited the value of expert testimony in general, but made a courteous exception in favor of the witness who had testified. He declared that because he was credited with knowing how to cut people up, it did not follow that he would prove a success in cutting up horse. He made an excellent protest against the granting of the permission asked.

It was half-past 10 o'clock before the argument of the issue by opposing counsel, the proponents claiming and being conceded the right to open and close the debate. Mr. Samuel L. Kelley opened the argument for the ordinance in a well prepared address. Mr. Kelley took up the ordinance in detail, and emphasized the safeguards under which it is proposed to grant the permission, and special stress upon the willingness of the proponents to waive any right of resort to the Federal court and the agreement of Mr. Forbes to cease operation when objection is made.

Mr. Kelley read a letter from T. D. Owen, chief government inspector, in charge of abattoirs, testifying clearly that no objection could be offered to an abattoir constructed along the plans outlined by Forbes & Company, and that such abattoirs were in successful operation without emitting noxious or objectionable odors, or creating any nuisance. Other letters were read from merchants doing business in the neighborhood of the abattoir of Mr. Burke in Philadelphia, a plant commended by the health officials, all the letters commending the Burke plant as innocent and objectionless. Perhaps the most striking bit of documentary testimony offered by Mr. Kelley was a letter from Mr. Burke, the owner of the plant, where hogs, beefs and sheep have been slaughtered for twenty years, and where by-products of the animals are manufactured. The writer stated that he had never had a complaint made of his plant, and expressed the belief that the plant proposed by Mr. Forbes would be open to no reasonable objection.

Mr. Kelley asserted that the only argument offered by the opponents was that abattoirs in general were nuisances. He pointed to the difference between old-time and modern abattoirs, and declared that the argument had no value. Addressing himself to the argument that because street car companies violate ordinances and do not forfeit their franchises, they have their operation stopped, the speaker declared that there was no analogy between that case and the case of an abattoir, since nobody desired to stop the cars because the company had violated an ordinance. In this case the abattoir could and would be stopped under the police power of the city and the terms of the ordinance. In concluding, he replied to the argument that the ordinance was granting a special privilege. If the Forbes abattoir was objectionless, it would be suppressed, and no other permitted; if it was objectionable, what reason could be adduced for not permitting others similarly safeguarded?

The Vote Taken. Another speaker who addressed the committee in the very informal manner in which it was proceeding was Mr. John R. Wyndham, Dr. Meredith at this point

"Berry's for Clothes."



If you're disturbed at night, there's nothing like being prepared. In pajamas you are practically dressed. Think how come you would look marching round in the old-fashioned night clothes! Suits for men, \$1.25 to \$5. For boys, \$1.

For day wear, we can prepare you equally as well.



announced that the opponents of the abattoir ordinance were content with what had been so well said by citizens and property-owners, and so the attorneys representing did not consider that it was necessary to say anything further. Lawyers were paid to talk, but these citizens were speaking for themselves and their own protection. The opponents here read their case.

Mr. Charles V. Meredith closed the argument for the abattoir in an incisive and powerful review of the question in all its phases. He began by telling his brother for bluffing, and slyly remarked that his brother had an advantage of him there. He attributed "the bluff" of resting the case without argument to the weakness of the cause of the opponents. Mr. Meredith then took up the ordinance and analyzed it, reiterated the safeguards, and replied to the legal arguments presented. His most striking utterance was the association with profound emphasis that the men who would agree to saddle upon people who were poor what they were themselves unwilling to accept, had little of the spirit of Christ in their composition. This was a statement in connection with the willingness of the opponents to have the abattoir located elsewhere. Mr. Meredith devoted some time to a description of the transmission of odors. He closed with an impressive appeal for the permission asked, asserting that it had been demonstrated that the opponents were governed by their fears rather than by their reason.

Proceeding Mr. Meredith and immediately following Dr. McGuire, Mr. John P. Branch made a characteristic speech, in which he impressed and amused his audience at will by his witty way of stating what he had to say and by digressions, which were sometimes more than he had started.

Mr. Harry M. Smith, Jr., speaking as a citizen and property-owner and not as a lawyer, made a ringing protest against the abattoir, citing many fears and the effect which influenced him and his associates.

Dr. Levy Makes Statement.

Mr. Meredith was subjected to a caustic, but courteous, and somewhat in the course of it, Dr. Levy was called upon and made a clear statement of his position in the matter. He was neither opponent nor advocate, and reported on the matter purely as a sanitary officer and not because he feared or abhorred abattoirs. He agreed with Dr. McGuire in discrediting the value of expert testimony. In concluding and defending himself from certain criticisms as to his position, he said that he was not a member of the Citizens' League, but he was a citizen and property-owner and not as a lawyer, made a ringing protest against the abattoir, citing many fears and the effect which influenced him and his associates.

An informal question and answer procedure consumed nearly an hour more, the committee proceeding as if it had no special care when it concluded.

Somewhat the questioning brought Mr. Frank W. Christian to his feet to answer a question as to the possibility of legal delays in enforcing the proposed ordinance. Mr. Christian and Mr. Charles V. Meredith were involved in a colloquy as to the power of the abattoir owners to resist action by the courts to stop their operation, and out of it grew a speech by Mr. Christian, which, without disparagement of others, the speech of the evening. It was not an argument, but merely the legal opinion of the speaker as to the right of proponents of the ordinance to delay obedience to the mandate of an inferior court, through the processes of appeal to the Appellate Courts of the State, and finally to the Federal Supreme Court if a plea in the nature of a Federal question could be injected into which to have an appeal. He admitted that the appeal would in all probability finally go against the appellant in such a case, but contended that there was the possibility of long delay in the enforcement of a court order. He cited the interstate commerce act as one means by which a Federal question could be raised, notwithstanding the waiver of appeal by the advocates of the ordinance. Mr. Christian declared that the case where, in a delay of seven years had ensued as a result of introducing a Federal question finally decided adversely to the appellant.

Restored Their Case. Mr. Wyndham Dr. Meredith at this point

POWLEY IS TAKEN TO MECKLENBURG



Another picture of Charles Powley, alias Andrews, alias Cox, charged with holding up passengers on Seaboard Air-Line train.

Kerry Branch, who made an earnest and plausible argument against the permission asked by the abattoir ordinance. Mr. Branch has a rather unique and striking style of public speaking, which proved decidedly interesting, aside from the merits of his speech as an argument. Finally, Councilman Jacob Umlauf ended the agony by moving that the ordinance be reported adversely.

Mr. Lynch (Mr. Dabney in the chair) moved that the ordinance be reported favorably. The question was ordered on the substitute, and a recorded vote ordered, with the result already stated.

It is but just to add that Mr. Cary, Mr. Dabney and Mr. Umlauf briefly explained their vote, two of them at least having been outspoken in favor of the ordinance heretofore.

Mr. Cary stated that in deference to the fears of citizens and the Marable considerations involved, he would have to apologize to his intellect for voting to reject the ordinance, but would do so in a speech, set forth rather more fully his reasons for changing his position. He highly commended Mr. Forbes as a citizen, and stated that he was not satisfied that an abattoir could not be conducted that would be objectionless, but in view of the statement of Mr. Christian and the fears of so many citizens, he would be constrained, notwithstanding his own view, to vote against favorably.

Mr. Umlauf, in a judicial summing up of the situation, stated his reasons for voting against the proposition as a preliminary to his motion to reject.

"EMMA POISONED THEM; I DID NOT"

Sensational Testimony Is Given in the Vzral Murder Trial.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 3.—The coroner's inquest into the manner of the deaths of the five members of the Vzral family, in connection with which Herman Belek, a fortune-teller, has been held in custody for several weeks, was commenced today.

The chief witness was Mrs. Mary Nieman, who is a sister of the dead girls, who are thought by the police to have been poisoned.

Mrs. Nieman declared that her father and her sisters all displayed the same symptoms before they died. The symptoms, she declared, were such as might have resulted from the taking of poison.

During the evidence of Mrs. Nieman Belek rose in his seat and shouted: "I did not poison them. Emma poisoned them."

By "Emma," the prisoner meant Mrs. Vzral, the mother of the dead girls, who committed suicide at the time of the arrest of Belek. Dr. Charles P. Caldwell, the physician who attended the Vzrals, testified that he believed it was a pure case of arsenical poisoning, though he had treated the girl for Addison's disease.

To Have Musical.

A musical will be given by Virginia Converse, No. 132, E. H. at the Masonic Temple, on Thursday night, January 17th at 8 o'clock.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was cloudy and warm. Range of the thermometer: 9 A. M. 46 6 P. M. 48 12 M. 49 9 P. M. 49 6 P. M. 49 12 M. 49 9 P. M. 49 6 P. M. 49 12 M. 49

Average 49.5 Highest temperature yesterday 51 Lowest temperature yesterday 48 Mean temperature yesterday 48 Normal temperature yesterday 48 Departure from normal temperature 0

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M. 63 6 P. M. 57 12 M. 66 9 P. M. 45 3 P. M. 68 12 midnight 45 Average 51.2

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises 7:27 HIGH TIDE 1:04 Sun sets 5:04 Morning 7:56 Moon rises 10:17 Evening 3:06

Conditions in Important Cities.

Place. Ther. High. Ther. Low. Weather. Asheville, N. C. 60 44 Rain Atlanta, Ga. 61 45 Rain Buffalo, N. Y. 59 40 Rain Chicago, Ill. 58 44 Rain Cincinnati, O. 52 42 Rain Cleveland, O. 52 42 Rain Detroit, Mich. 42 44 Rain Galveston, Tex. 62 43 Rain Jacksonville, Fla. 61 44 Rain Kansas City, Mo. 58 42 Rain Louisville, Ky. 58 42 Rain Memphis, Tenn. 58 42 Rain New Orleans, La. 72 58 Rain Oklahoma City, Okla. 58 44 Rain Philadelphia, Pa. 58 44 Rain St. Louis, Mo. 58 44 Rain St. Paul, Minn. 58 44 Rain Tampa, Fla. 58 44 Rain Washington, D. C. 58 44 Rain Wilmington, Del. 58 44 Rain Yellowstone, Wyo. 58 44 Rain

SAYS POWLEY WAS IN NORFOLK

(Continued From First Page.)

dates of carnivals and fairs and other damaging evidence was found on his person when he was searched, and that J. P. Brown, one of the floor men and a jail trustee, and Jailer Seddon, Chief of the city jail, say they overheard Powley say something, and that they understood it to be "If they have got me for that railroad job, I am afraid that they have got me right." He was also positively identified as the man who held up the train by the conductor and porter who were aboard the train at the time.

Powley was pushed through the mill yesterday by T. H. Phillips, A. H. Edlin and W. G. Baldwin, of the detective agency; Chief Werner and Captain Tomlinson, the Baldwin men questioning him very closely. The man made many confusing statements, but always stoutly asserted his innocence. He claims to have been in Berlin, Ontario, Canada, where his sister, Mrs. William Hilborn, lives. He says he has three brothers—Norman, William and Benjamin Powley—who have been traveling with a circus, and that his father, William Powley, Sr., lives in Ottawa. He says that his brother Benjamin travels with Frank A. Robinson's circus, and that he himself is also a one-time circus man.

On Way to Baltimore.

According to his statement, he has been in the United States since 1903, most of which time he has spent with circuses. He admitted that he had been in Norfolk, where he lived at No. 21 Fenchurch Street, and declared that he has several friends in that city—Frederick Houston, Harry C. Chapman, Dr. Charles Elliott, Frederick Emory and Frank Holtzman. He tried, he says, to get work in Norfolk, but was unable to secure a position, and while there he was furnished funds for his maintenance by his friends.

"I was on my way to Baltimore when arrested," declared the accused. "I gave the name of Powley when I went to express my suit-case to Norfolk. Luther C. Cox is my friend, and I intended going into the cleaning and pressing business with him in Washington as soon as possible."

He said that he could get the money with which to start in the business. The markings on the clothes of the prisoner were very varied. He wore three heavy suits of underwear, enough to keep his body warm in the coldest weather.

The prisoner, in answer to the question, denied that he had ever been in Pittsburgh.

In Bad Plight.

The young man is in a bad plight, though he claims that he can prove an alibi, claiming that he was in Norfolk at the time of the hold-up and robbery. He has, however, been identified by the conductor and porter of the train which was robbed; he had in his possession when arrested a watch incriminating jewelry; he has many aliases, which are in themselves reasons for some suspicion, and he is reported to have made a statement in the city jail which is of the most damaging character. The trial, which is to come off within two weeks, will be watched with the greatest interest.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY COST MAN HIS LIFE

VALDESTA, Ga., January 3.—Advice from Edith, in Clinch county, tell of a fatal encounter between Ruffice Allen, a merchant, and a man named "Red," who, it is said, had not been upon good terms and last night the difficulty was renewed. Both drew their pistols and fired, but "Red" was killed by the bullet from Allen's hand. The bullet from Allen's revolver struck "Red" in the chest, passing through here to-day on his way to Edith to make an investigation.

Richmonders in New York.

New York, January 3.—The following Richmond people were registered at New York hotels to-day: New Amsterdam—C. S. Peers, Miss C. Jones; Breglin—W. M. Rosenbloom, Miss D. Rosenbloom, Miss R. Rosenbloom; Continental—C. Cunningham, Miss E. Cunningham; Fifth Avenue—J. C. Blashaw, Mario Antoinette—Miss E. Whitlock; Cadillac—W. R. Northern, P. R. Burns; Hotel—J. H. Newell, J. W. Weeder; York—C. F. Henderson; Brocton—T. L. Pritchard, W. S. Kellogg; Herald Square—J. Wallerstein.

Eruptions

The only way to get rid of pimples and other eruptions is to cleanse the blood, improve the digestion, stimulate the kidneys, liver and skin. The medicine to take is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has cured thousands.

OSCAR CRANZ PASSES AWAY

Well-Known Merchant Succumbs After Long Period of Feeble Health.

SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR

Was One of Original Members of Howitzer Battalion—Native of Germany.

Mr. Oscar Cranz, one of the best-known citizens of Richmond, and one who in his day and time was as active as any in advancing the business interests of the city, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 201 East Grace Street. Mr. Cranz had been in feeble health for a long time, and death came to him as a welcome relief from the severe and painful ill of old age and disease. He was seventy-six years of age, and for the past five years had been a great sufferer.

Mr. Cranz was born in Hamburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, July 13, 1831, and received his early education in the schools of his native country.

At the age of eighteen years he emigrated to this country, and settling in Richmond, engaged in the wholesale liquor business with his uncle, Frederick Cranz, a prominent wine merchant of that day.

The business was continued under the firm name of Frederick Cranz until the death of the firm name Oscar Cranz & Company was taken.

Firm Known Everywhere.

In those good old days a wine merchant to be successful had to be a man of ability and good judgment. It was his province to furnish the tables of the best of the vineyards of the world could produce. To cater to such a trade it was necessary for the wine merchant to be familiar with and on the best of financial terms with the biggest houses in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and England. The name of Cranz was as well known in the markets of the countries named as it was in Richmond. In time the house came to have a national reputation, and in the days when the fashion and the wealth of the entire South gathered at the Virginia springs every summer the Cranz establishment furnished all the wines that were used by the most famous resorts.

When Mr. Cranz grew old his nephew, Mr. Oscar Cranz, Jr., became the manager of the immense trade that had been built up, and upon his death, nearly four years ago, the old gentleman, then in feeble health, closed out the business, and the firm of Oscar Cranz & Company was no more.

Mr. Cranz was a loyal citizen of Richmond, and was always among the leaders who in the days gone by were ever ready to advance this city's interests. He was one of the original members of the Howitzer Battalion, and was in the front at Harper's Ferry during the famous John Brown raid. He belonged to many civic organizations, and to all the German societies in this city.

His early manhood Mr. Cranz was united in marriage with Mrs. Della Shepard, a daughter of Commodore Wadsworth of the United States Navy. She survives him, but is in very feeble health.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, No. 201 East Grace Street.

Fine Colored Junk Dealer.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., January 2.—ELEVEN years in jail was the sentence imposed to-day in Police Court in the case of James Grant, colored, charged with robbing the printing office of J. M. Hill & Co., of printing material. A negro, a junk dealer, charged with purchasing some of the loot.

Headley Is President.

BALTIMORE, MD., January 3.—It was announced to-day that Joseph H. Headley, of New York, had been elected president of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company in place of Colonel T. C. Bush, of Birmingham, Ala., who resigned several weeks ago.

Raisuli on Warpath.

TAMPER, January 3.—The followers of Raisuli have ambushed a party of the United States Cavalry, and killed one of the bandit chief here, who deserted Raisuli and now supports the government, killing many of them.

Virginians Abroad.

PARIS, January 3.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Damall and Miss Mary Damall, of Roanoke, Va., were registered to-day at the Herald office.

OBITUARY.

Miss Sue Galusha.

DINWIDDIE, Va., January 3.—Miss Sue Galusha, daughter of John W. Galusha, a dentist, died at her home at the residence of her uncle, R. H. Hunt, at Goodwynville, Va., on the 27th of December, after a protracted illness, and her remains were interred in the family grounds at the late residence of her father, near Goodwynville. The funeral services, which were very impressive, were conducted by the Rev. Reuben Meredith, of the Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Frank James, of Great Valley, and the Rev. Miss Galusha was extremely popular in the county, and her untimely death was a source of sincere regret to her many friends, with whom she was extensively known.

The following gentlemen were pallbearers: A. B. Orrison, J. R. G. J. Spaul, J. R. Rose, W. M. Hume, R. P. Hartwell and E. H. Hawkins. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

Addison McInturf.

WOODSTOCK, Va., January 3.—Mr. Addison McInturf died at his home near Woodstock, on Monday evening, at the age of seventy-six years. He was an invalid for a number of years, but the immediate cause of death was pneumonia. He was survived by two sons and two daughters survive him. During the Civil War he was a member of the Confederate Army.

Mrs. Dordridge Pitt Lee.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) ALEXANDRIA, Va., January 3.—Mrs. Dordridge Pitt Lee died this morning at her home, near old Pohick Church, in Fairfax county, after a brief illness. She was in the eighty-eighth year of her age. She was a daughter—Mrs. Robert G. Nevitt, of Fairfax—survives her. The funeral will take place at Pohick Saturday afternoon.

Joseph Offield.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BRISTOL, Va., January 3.—Joseph Offield, an esteemed citizen of Bristol, died of la grippe at his home on Norfolk Avenue to-day, aged fifty-seven years. His wife and one son survive him.

Mrs. Bettie Williams.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) MIDDLETOWN, Va., January 3.—Mrs. Bettie Williams, aged sixty-eight years, died at the home of her son, Mr. Thomas N. Williams, a former representative of this county, at Lunenburg Courthouse yesterday at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Williams had been in ill health for several weeks.

MADE ENTIRELY OF PORTO RICAN TOBACCO

That's more than can be truthfully said about many cigars sold you as Porto Rican. The recent increase in the cost of Porto Rican tobacco has brought forward many so-called Porto Rican cigars which are made largely from tobacco grown in the United States. That's why you should be more particular than ever to get the genuine

EL TORO Cigar—5 Cents

This is one cigar you can be sure is Porto Rican in quality as well as in name, made in Porto Rico, exclusively of Porto Rican tobacco.

El Toro cigars now being marketed are finer in quality than ever before—because of the superior excellence of this year's tobacco crop in Porto Rico, from only the choicest selections of which El Toro is made.

There's a band now placed on all genuine El Toro cigars. El Toro is superior to any other cigar sold at five cents.

Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company MANUFACTURER

San Juan, Porto Rico.

A CARD.

Inasmuch as my business at close of 1906 is so very satisfactory, I wish to express my appreciation to one and all of my patrons for the liberal patronage during the ten years of my existence as a wood man, and especially for the year 1906 I feel very grateful. Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, Very respectfully, THE WOOD MAN, E. T. LONG.

JORDAN POSITIVE.

Says Fraud Order Will Certainly Be Issued by Post-Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—E. H. Jordan, secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, who is the moving spirit in the efforts which are now making to have the Postmaster-General issue an order prohibiting the New York Cotton Exchange from using the mails returned from New York to-night, whether he went yesterday. "I am absolutely positive," said Mr. Jordan, "that the department will issue the fraud order. I was not positive until I went to New York. I learned something there which makes it certain that the order will issue."

South Carolina Day.

NORFOLK, Va., January 3.—To celebrate the anniversary of the repulse of the British at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C., has selected, June 28th, as the date of South Carolina Day at the Jamestown Exposition.

MALCOLM B. WINSTON, son of Lucien D. and Elizabeth B. Winston, of Winchester, Va., was born October 27, 1884, and was a member of the University of Virginia, where he was pursuing the study of law when he was stricken down by typhoid fever. He had been a member of the law school for two years, and had been in the seven weeks' battle with this dread disease, the result would have been an untimely death. He was a student of the law, and his death was a great loss to the community. He was a member of the law school, and his death was a great loss to the community. He was a member of the law school, and his death was a great loss to the community.

DEATHS.

CRANZ.—Died Thursday, January 3d, at 4 o'clock, OSCAR CRANZ, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Funeral from his residence, 201 East Grace Street, at 4 P. M., FRIDAY, January 4th.

CLAYTON.—Died at his home, No. 210 North Nineteenth, January 3, 1907, WALTER W. CLAYTON, aged twenty years. Funeral from the above address, FRIDAY, January 4th, at 2:30 P. M. Son of the late William F. and Ida L. Clayton.

CROWDER.—Died, Thursday morning, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. C. Crowder, Mrs. VIOLA S. CROWDER, aged thirty-eight years. Funeral will take place from her home at 3 P. M., FRIDAY, January 4th. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EMMENTHAUSER.—Died at his residence, East Clay Street, January 2, 1907, at 10:45 o'clock P. M., Mr. CHARLES W. EMMENTHAUSER, in the seventy-third year of his age. Survived by his loved wife and three children. Funeral services at 3 P. M., FRIDAY, from St. John's German Lutheran Church.

EALES.—Died Thursday, January 3, 1907, at the residence of her son, Mr. R. W. Thompson, 1915 Hanover Avenue, Mrs. JANE T. EALES, relict of Captain James T. Eales, of Petersburg. She was in the eighty-eighth year of her age. She leaves four children—Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Miss Fannie Eales, Captain Robert S. Eales and Mr. E. F. Eales. Funeral will be arranged later. Petersburg, Va., and Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

HATL.—Entered into rest January 2, 1907, VIRGINIA HATL, aged forty-six years. The funeral will take place from her home, 225 West Main Street, FRIDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

Caution. Beware of cheap imitations. Only the full name Laxative Bromo Quinine will cure a cold in one day, grip in two days.

Richmond College

The Winter Term of Richmond College begins January 1. Special provision for new students, particularly in English, Mathematics, Latin and History, and in Junior Law.

For Winter Term Bulletin address President F. W. BOATWRIGHT, Richmond, Va.

THE EVENING CLASS OF THE Va. Mechanics' Institute will resume on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1907. Students may enter many of the classes during the present month. For information and catalogue, address FRANK W. DUKE, Sec'y.

Now for the New Year.

In consideration of the splendid response from the public during the year now going out, we have planned for still greater things the coming year.

Greater sales—bigger stock—prompter and better service in your behalf.

Wishing the greatest prosperity for all—prosperity in its most inviting form—and returning thanks to the public generally for their liberal patronage of the past year, we are,

Yours appreciatingly,

Walter D. Moses & Co.

103 E. Broad St.

Oldest Music House in Virginia.